## DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW RECENT SPECIES OF GLYCIMERIS, FROM BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA, AND OF MIOCENE SHELLS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY T. A. CONRAD.

GLYCIMERIS, Klein. H. and A. Adams.

G. BITRUNCATA. Pl. 7, fig. 1. Short, rhomboidal, ventricose, contracted, and obliquely truncated anteriorly; posterior margin oblique, slightly emarginate, cardinal tooth in right valve small, compressed, flattened on the posterior side; pallial sinus widely and obtusely rounded.

*Locality.* Fort Macon, N. C. A. C. Beals, U. S. A.

This interesting shell was sent to the Academy by Dr. Yarrow, from Fort Macon. I suppose it to be a recent shell, on account of its polish, and part of the unaltered ligament remaining. Two specimens were found. It is the only recent species of GLYCIMERIS inhabiting the coasts of North America. There are five species in the Miocene of Virginia and North Carolina. The genus PANOPŒA is only represented in North America by P. ARCTICA, *Lam.*, which inhabits the Banks of Newfoundland.

DONAX, Lam.

D. IDONEUS. Pl. 7, fig. 2. Shell triangular, elongated, ventricose on the posterior side; anterior side flattened, cuneiform, rounded at the extremity; posterior side acutely rounded at the end, margin very oblique, concave, disk radiated with impressed lines.

*Locality.* Coast of North Carolina, probably from a Miocene bed under the sea. It was found by Dr. Yarrow, U. S. A.

OSTRENOMIA. Conrad.

Shell inequivalved, irregular, substance laminated as in OSTREA, hinge with a triangular cartilage pit; right valve with a deep notch or sinus having an internal raised margin; left valve with an angular bifurcating dentiform process at the base of the cartilage pit; muscular impression one in each valve.

O. CAROLINENSIS. Pl. 7, fig. 3. From the Eocene of North Carolina, where it was found by Prof. Kerr, State Geologist.

Prof. Morse has shown that *Anomia ephippium* is a rover in the first stage of existence, then fixed by a byssus which issues

from a sinus in the front margin of the shell; and I have stated that PULVINITES has a similar mode of growth. Deshayes describes and figures an Eocene Anomia, *A. cazenovei*, in which the supposed law of retardation is conspicuously indicated by the large size of the shell, although still retaining an incompleted foramen, and now we have this character, probably as a permanent one, associated with the hinge and structure of OSTREA, linking the two genera more closely than was heretofore apparent.

OSTRENOMIA has the same affinity to OSTREA that PULVINITES has to ISOGNOMEN, Klein. (PERNA, *Brug.*)